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Book Review

Authorities On Reds Declare U.S. Must Abandon Compromise Ideas

"The New Frontier of War," by William R. Kintner and Joseph Z. Kornfeder. Regnery, Chicago. 382 pp, \$7.50

By EDWIN McDOWELL

The free world, to its sorrow, has learned that men cannot dispose of armed enemies by simply wishing that they were not hostile, say the authors of this brilliant treatise on political warfare.

Reconciliation, like war or love, is a process which requires two partners. It cannot be effected by one side alone.



McDowell

But the free world's enemy, communism, is not interested in reconciliation.

It is interested in conquering the world, primarily through political warfare which seeks to induce the desire for surrender by corroding the entire moral, political and economic infrastructure of a nation, particularly by affecting governmental decisions.

It is this, the modus operandi of those who practice political deception while preaching co-existence, which the authors skillfully examine.

Few writers are more qualified to deal with such a subject.

PROFESSOR Kintner is one of the West's leading authorities on Soviet methods of political warfare.

In addition to being deputy director of the University of Pennsylvania's famed Foreign Policy Research Institute, he has served in the CIA, the office of the Chief of Staff of the Army, was a negotiator at Panmunjom, and was on the faculty of the Command and General Staff College.

Red metamorphosis through Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin, explaining the prolonged inter-ethnic power struggles, before bringing Communist aggressions up to date in Southeast Asia and Cuba.

In one fascinating chapter after another, the authors describe the unrelenting, multi-faceted Red program for world conquest, a program incorporating agitation on behalf of nationalization of industry, the use of trade as a political and military weapon and the attempt to discredit the U.S. military—a tactic patterned after the Red drive to discredit and demoralize the French armed forces before its eventual collapse in 1940.

In another important section, the authors describe how news from Russia, even from the responsible U.S. news media, is largely Soviet propaganda, used as instruments of the Kremlin's ideological penetration.

AND THEY explain the Sino-Soviet split (it's real, they acknowledge, but no cause for optimism by the West), acknowledge the transformation of the Soviet Union since Stalin's death ("but they have not altered the totalitarian character of the Soviet state or downgraded political warfare as a prime instrument of Soviet policy") and explain the Cuba question in detail (concluding, "It is time that

we look upon Castro as an inviting target within easy range").

But the burden of their book is that the West cannot win, or even survive, without a political counteroffensive whose first condition is a determination to fight to win, eventually to destroy communism.

To do that, they say, we must abandon once and for all the "notion of lasting compromise, accommodation or coming to terms with present-day communism."

Instead, we seem to have taken the opposite approach. As Soviet power has grown and as the announced determination of the Red leaders to destroy us has been repeated with increased frequency, the authors note, the U.S. government has progressively modified its policies toward the Soviet bloc from those aiming at eliminating the power of the Communist Party within the Soviet Union to one,